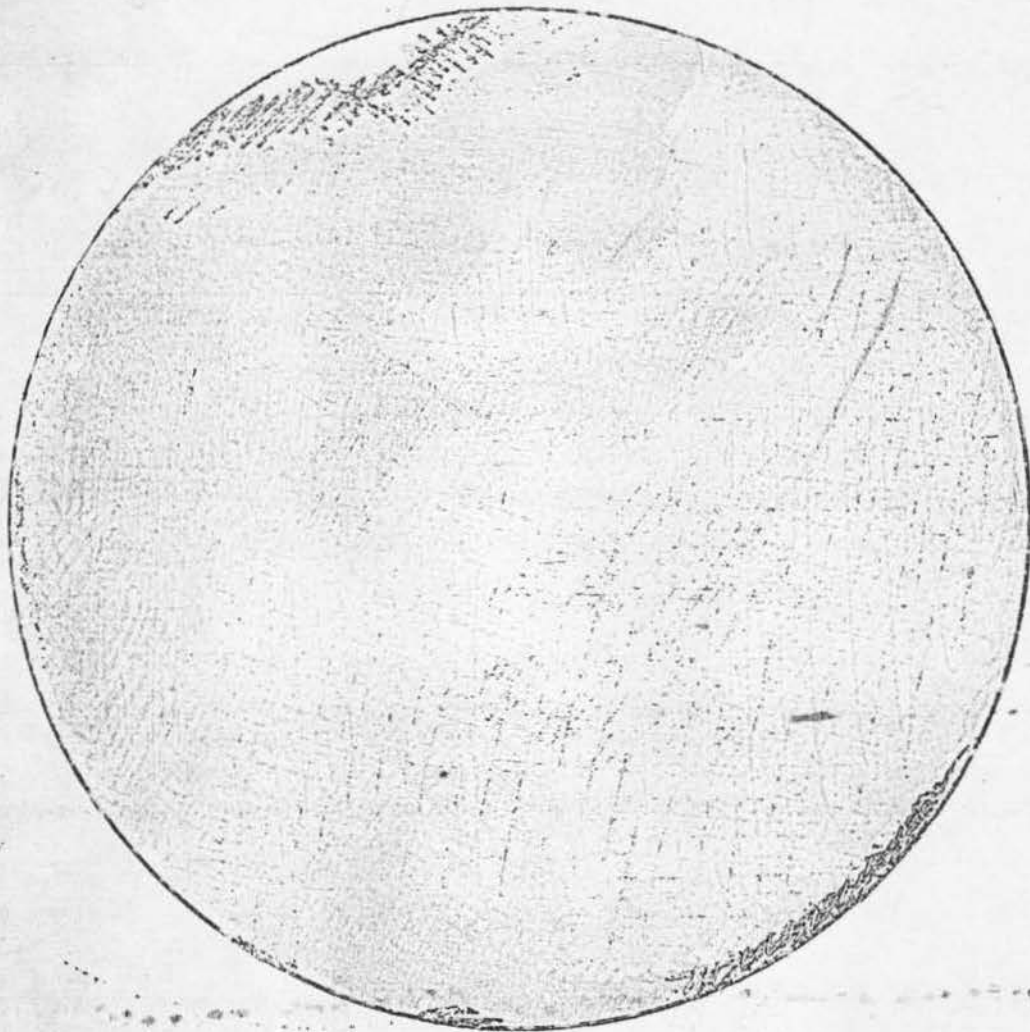


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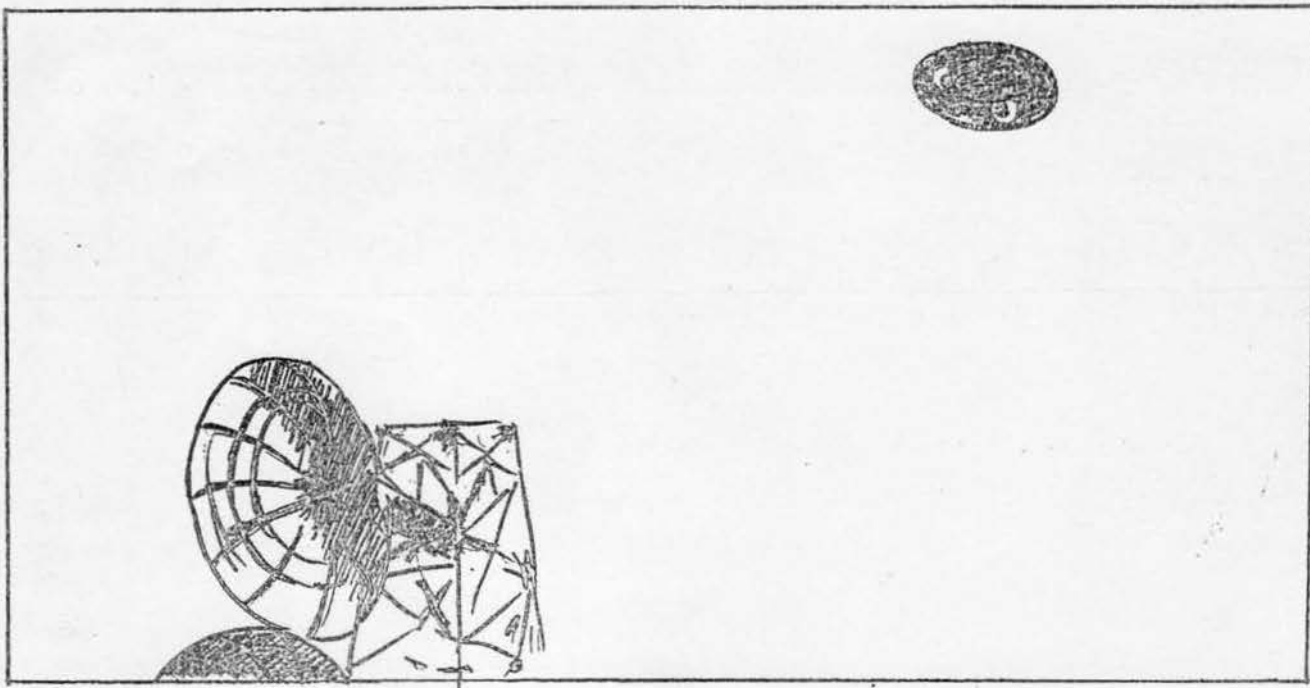


MARS

from a
color photograph
taken by
Dr E.C. Slipher
at
Bloemfontein
Observatory,
South Africa
in
1956



BULLETIN
JULY 1959



A flying saucer photographed in Pascara, Italy, in November, 1958.
(From Danish pictorial magazine "Billed" Bladet")



Trees flattened for miles
around the explosion

Trees lopped off at the centre
of the explosion.

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THE SIBERIAN "METEOR" OF 1908 EXPLODED. SOME SOVIET SCIENTISTS THINK IT WAS A SPACE SHIP BECAUSE THERE WAS NO CRATER AND THE TREES IN THE CENTRE OF THE EXPLOSION WERE NOT DESTROYED. (SEE STORY ON PAGE 5).

No.9

Sydney, Australia

July, 1959

Editorial

- MARS AND SPACESHIPS -

This is a special MARS ISSUE. A number of articles from Sydney's publications have been reproduced here because of their high quality and definite conclusions about life on other planets.

"Martians May Have Big Moons in Orbit" by Dr.S.T.Butler of Sydney University, is especially recommended to thoughtful readers.

The scientific world has been stirred by the announcements coming from U.S.S.R. about the Red Planet. The news about a Cosmic Ship which crashed in Siberia in 1908 and the artificial satellites of Mars may be paving the way for an official admission of the existence of busy traffic in interplanetary space.

For three quarters of a century Mars has been a challenge to astronomers. Ever since the time Schiaparelli and Lowell progressive minds have thought about the possibilities of advanced forms of life on Mars.

Science fiction with its "green monsters" and "space invasions" is non-existent in Russia where these fantastic announcements come from. Therefore, one is apt to think that reality may be infinitely more fascinating than all the fantasies.

On the background of sensational Soviet news releases about the artificial satellites of Mars, underground cities on the Red Planet, and a spaceship crashing on our earth, the recent statements of U.S.Air Force that only neurotics and drunks see spaceships - is ill timed. American pilots are known for their efficiency, and it is difficult to understand how a flyer of Capt. Killian's experience could have mistaken the three stars of Orion for three U.F.O.s in February this year, as the Air Force alleges.

It is wrong and risky for governments to treat the public as if all were neurotic or subnormal. People have become space-conscious in the last few years. Spacedrones from other planets may be discovered on the moon by 1965. If the governments can't prepare the public for possible surprises of this type, then it is the moral duty of civilian UFO investigators to do so.

It is our opinion that the attitude of U.S.Air Force was more realistic ten years ago. The Preliminary Study of U.S.A.F. PROJECT SAUCER speaking about life on other planets, reads:

"Such a civilisation might observe that on Earth we now have atomic bombs and are fast developing rockets. In view of the past history of mankind, they should be alarmed. We should therefore expect at this time above all to behold such visitations!"

Daily Telegraph (Sydney). May 27, 1959.

MARTIANS MAY HAVE BIG MOONS IN ORBIT

By Dr. S. T. BUTLER, School of Physics, Sydney University.

Russian scientists have recently revived an imaginative argument in favour of the existence of advanced life on Mars. This argument centres on the possibility that the two moons of Mars may in fact not be natural at all, but may be artificial satellites.

A VERSION OF THIS ARGUMENT WAS BROUGHT TO SYDNEY RECENTLY BY PROFESSOR SEDOV OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY, THE MAN WHO ANNOUNCED THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF RUSSIA'S FIRST SPUTNIK IN OCTOBER, 1957. (Ed. Prof. Sedov was passing Sydney on the way from Antarctica). Prof. Sedov said that he and his colleagues were intrigued by the extremely small size of the two moons, by how close they were to Mars' surface, by the precise way in which both rotate in the planet's equatorial plane and by the curious fact that they rotate in opposite directions. In addition it has been found that both moons are very light in weight.

To discuss these facts in detail, let us first take a look at Mars itself and what we know about it.

Mars is a "neighbour" of our planet earth. It circles the sun at an average distance of 135 million miles, its orbit being 42 million miles farther from the sun than the path of the earth. The size of Mars is half that of the earth - its diameter is 4,200 miles (earth diameter: 7920 miles) - and its volume is roughly one-eighth of that of the earth.

The time which Mars takes to make one complete revolution around the sun is 687 earth-days, and the Martian year is thus almost twice as long as our year. However, Mars rotates about its own axis in 24 hours and 37 minutes, so that the Martian day is only 37 minutes longer than our day.

Another similarity between our planet and Mars is that the north-south axes of both are similarly inclined to their common plane of revolution around the sun (plane of the ecliptic) and that both therefore are subject to similar seasons.

Mars is known to have an atmosphere which, as in our case, contains water vapour and oxygen. Clouds have even been observed floating high up in this atmosphere. The atmosphere itself is, however, very thin and it has been estimated that even on the surface of Mars it is only half as dense as our atmosphere at the top of Mt. Everest. On the other hand it is estimated to extend much higher than does our atmosphere above the earth.

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There is also water on the surface of Mars, and one of the most readily observable features is that there are Polar ice caps, just as on earth. As the seasons change in the Martian year, so one ice cap becomes larger and extends farther towards the Mars equator, while the other melts back from the equator to disappear entirely in the Martian mid-summer.

In the areas not covered by the ice caps changes in colour can be observed with changes of seasons. This, in itself, may be taken to be indicative of some sort of vegetation which would be expected to show seasonal changes. And this conclusion has recently been strengthened by scientific measurements of infra-red radiation (heat rays) coming from Mars' surface, which showed certain characteristic features that can be associated with plant life.

The climate is known to be cold on Mars - much colder than on earth. But despite this there seems every prospect that life exists there. There is the above evidence pointing to the existence of plant life, and there seems no reason why forms of animal life - up to and perhaps even exceeding human "standard" - should not also have developed.

For after all, just as human beings evolved on earth have adapted and are adapting themselves to local conditions, there is no reason why living beings should not have evolved on Mars and adapted to its local conditions. Indeed, there is a much-supported theory that conditions capable of sustaining life existed on Mars millions of years before they existed on earth.

But it is one thing to theorise on the probability of animal life on Mars, and another to obtain evidence of it. Clearly unequivocal evidence can only be obtained by space travel.

Whether Martians have travelled in space we do not know; and until we are able to do so we can only point to some circumstantial evidence of advanced Martian life and progress.

This is where the argument about the Martian moons comes in. The two moons of the planet Mars were discovered by Professor Asaph Hall of the Washington Naval Observatory in 1877.

The closer one to Mars, called Phobos, circles the planet some 3,700 miles above the Mars surface. The farther one, Deimos, circles the planet some 12,500 miles above its surface. Phobos, about 10 miles in diameter, makes three complete revolutions of Mars a day, travelling west to east around the Mars equator. Deimos, only 5 miles in diameter, makes less than one revolution of Mars a day, also travelling around the Mars equator, but in the opposite direction to that of Phobos.

4.

There are some aspects about the two moons of Mars which have intrigued scientists almost since their first discovery. These puzzling aspects are:

- (1) The smallness and closeness of Mars' surface to the two moons. Nowhere else in the solar system has it been observed that natural satellites should be so close to to the parent planet. Estimates indicate that the Martian atmosphere extends some 2,000 miles from Mars' surface. Thus Phobos, 3,700 miles from the surface of the planet, could hardly be closer and yet still survive for long as a satellite.
- (2) The accuracy with which Mars' moons travel in equatorial orbits, compared with the paths of other planet satellites. For example, our own moon orbits in a plane some twenty odd degrees from the equatorial plane.
- (3) The exactly opposite sense of the revolution of these tiny moons around Mars.

If these "moons" were not natural but put up as space stations by Martians, these points would become much more plausible. It would tend to explain the small sizes, and the low weights strengthen such a theory. Also such an equatorial orbit is, as we know, a desirable one as a starting point for interplanetary travel. It would be equally desirable to have at least one space station just above the atmosphere, in an orbit such as that of Phobos.

Farfetched as such thoughts may seem the fact remains that even if the two Mars moons are natural they could one day make convenient Mars space stations for us when we have achieved interplanetary travel.

If they are indeed space stations put up by Martians, their purpose would also have been for interplanetary travel efforts. Yet, although we are Mars' nearest neighbour, we know of no evidence of such Martian efforts. Our knowledge, however, is greatly limited in time, since the human race has existed for only a relatively very short period compared with the age of the solar system - more than 1,000 million years.

Thus there would be nothing against the idea that Martians in bygone ages were capable of space travel. It could be that their race has long been extinct, and that the two moons simply remain as evidence of their one-time existence."

Sydney Morning Herald, May 23, 1959.

THEY THINK A SPACE SHIP FELL IN SIBERIA

from Stephen Constant in London

A THEORY THAT A SPACESHIP FROM ANOTHER PLANET REACHED EARTH 51 YEARS AGO IS CAUSING A MAJOR SPLIT AMONG RUSSIA'S LEADING SPACE SCIENTISTS.

An expedition from Moscow is now working in the remote forest where on June 30, 1908, what has been known as "the Great Siberian Meteorite", fell.

Radiation measurements are being taken.

Three of the Russian scientists, Professors Kukarkin, Krinov, and Fesenkov, say it was PROBABLY a meteorite. But they cautiously use the word "phenomenon" instead.

And Professors Alexander Kazantzev and B. Lapunov insist that it MUST have been a rocket or ship coming from Mars.

Kazantzev, who has been accumulating evidence for the spaceship theory for years, has released some details to the echs and the Poles.

Never has the mystery been considered with such thoroughness.

THE FACTS

These are the facts:-

On that June day the inhabitants of the Yenisei district of Siberia saw a gigantic ball of fire. Immediately afterwards there was a colossal explosion which devastated a forest area 70 miles in diameter. The shock waves were registered in England, Java and the U.S.

Scientists looked in vain for traces of a meteorite and a crater. Curiously, in the centre of the devastated region only the tops of trees had been snapped off. But the meteorite theory persisted - until the atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima.

Then, just after the war, Kazantzev tentatively said that the Hiroshima devastation bore great similarity to that in the Siberian forest. He said then: "An atomic explosion took place in Siberia at the height of one and a half miles". He was not taken seriously.

THE REPORTS

In 1951 he was helped by Professor Lapunov and both of them formed the idea of an atomic power-propelled vehicle which exploded while trying to land.

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To support the theory they cited the following findings by Soviet scientists:

- o The explosion produced a big fireball which was followed by a mushroom-shaped cloud.
- o People living near the site of the impact died of a then unknown illness which showed the same symptoms as exposure to atomic radiation.
- o A Soviet expedition to the area discovered "particles of iron which are not part of a meteorite".
- o The explosion had its biggest impact at some distance from its centre - exactly like an atomic bomb explosion. There was no crater.

Meteorite craters are often of enormous size. The Diablo crater of Arizona is more than three-quarters of a mile wide; the Chubb crater in northern Canada is more than twice that. Recently aerial photographs revealed what is believed to be another crater in Canada no less than 400 miles in diameter.

Several expeditions were sent to the site. One came back last summer with the report: NO METEORITE EVIDENCE AT ALL.

This report set the controversy alight again.

Soviet aerodynamics expert Manotskov has lent strength to the spaceship theory. He says that the Siberian "fireball" was braking as it approached Earth, so that its final speed was about one to two kilometers per second - instead of between 30 to 60 kilometers per second as with meteorites.

(see illustrations on inside front cover)

THE RETURN OF THE MARTIANS

(Editorial from Australia's biggest newspaper
Sydney Morning Herald, May 12, 1959).

It is good to see that Mars - not as the God of War, but as a planet - is making headlines again. This is partly the outcome of the Soviet and American successes in putting satellites into orbit, and of the general acceptance of interplanetary travel as a future fact. But the main cause of the publicity now given to Mars is the dispersal of more than a half-century of disbelief about the possibility of life on that planet. This job of discrediting the sceptics could not be done by the writers of space fiction; the rehabilitation of Mars had to be achieved by reputable scientists.

The biggest recent step in that direction was made at a conference on April 30 of the American National Academy of Sciences,

when what was described as a "sober consensus of opinion" supported the probability of life on the planet, even if only in the form of algae. Almost simultaneously came the claim of a Soviet scientist, Dr. L. Shklovsky, that the two moons, Deimos and Phobos, in orbit around Mars, are probably artificial satellites put into space by intelligent beings who inhabited the planet two or three thousand million years ago. Now another Russian, Dr. A. Kazancev, says that Martians could still be living in an underground civilization - and breathing "artificial oxygen".

Obviously the new range of speculation opened up about Mars is going to be much wider than the controversy precipitated by the Italian astronomer, Giovanni Schiaparelli, who in 1877 discovered lines on Mars which he described as "canali". When the word was translated as "canals" - something that could only be man-made - instead of "channels", the modern Martians were really born. Though for nearly two generations they suffered an eclipse of public interest, they are with us again. The American scientists may treat them as "algae", a microbial, organic form of plant life found on the surface of ponds - but some Russians appear to be intent on discovering a race of Marxists "gone underground". For is not Mars the reddest of all planets?

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JONATHAN SWIFT AND THE MARTIAN SATELLITES

In "Gulliver's Travels" (Voyage to Laputa) Jonathan Swift wrote the following in 1726:

"They have likewise discovered the lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars; whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost, five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours and the latter in twenty-one and a half".....

The two satellites of Mars were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877. The distance of the inner satellite, or Phobos, from the surface of Mars was found to be about 3,700 miles. Swift's estimation was 10,540. Phobos revolves around Mars in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Jonathan Swift's figure was 10 hours. Deimos is 12,455 miles above Mars. According to Swift the outermost satellite was 18,970 miles above the Martian surface. Deimos revolves around Mars in 30 hours 18 min. Jonathan Swift thought the outer moon of Mars revolved in $21\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

It goes without saying that this is an amazing scientific prediction. Swift was an educated man and was well versed in astronomy of the day.

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U.S. AIR FORCE GENERAL BELIEVES SPACE MESSAGES WILL PRECEDE
ANY CONTACTS

Major-General Donald J. Keirn, chief of the U.S. Air Force nuclear-engine programme, has stressed the prospect of communicating with other worlds as an important reason for establishing a moon base or space-station. In an address before the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, General Keirn cited the valuable knowledge which might be gained in such communications with more advanced races.

Following the usual AF policy, Gen. Keirn said they had no proof that intelligent beings existed elsewhere, but the UFO reports had "emphasized our innate curiosity". If such beings do exist, he said, we may identify their existence through interception of their communications before we meet them face to face.

"It is entirely possible," he went on, "that some of them may have passed through our stage of evolution, and may have already achieved a higher level of social and technological culture than our own."

Because of the Earth's background noise, said Gen. Keirn, it would be hard to pick up weak signals from far distant worlds. But reception on the moon or a space station should be much better.

In listening for messages, the general stated, he would seek some orderly pattern. If communications were established, then informative conversation might take place, leading to visual communication.

"Because of the wealth of information and knowledge which might be gained through this means," he said, "I consider this another good reason for establishing a moon station or other suitable space station... I doubt if success in any other project conducted from a space station would provide more dramatic impact than that created by a positive announcement that intelligent beings do exist elsewhere in the universe."

(Credit NICAP Bulletin, April 1959. 1536 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington D.C., U.S.A.)

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MARS INHABITED

The Soviet Radio-Astronomer Prof. Anotil of Irkutsk told the Science Press of Moscow that Mars is sending systematic signals. He is certain that this has nothing to do with any (natural) phenomena but represents attempts of intelligent beings to contact other planets.

(Credit UFO Nachrichten, Wiesbaden-Schierstein, Germany,
April, 1959).

Andrew P. Tomas

IS MARS POPULATED ?

As the Soviet Cosmic Rocket's radio transmission stopped on January 5, a distinguished Russian scientist - Alexander Kazantzev made a statement that there was human life on the planets. In an article "The Tenth Planet" which appeared in PRAVDA on that date he stated: "Scientists will fly on one of the moon ships which will soon follow, in order to examine in the lunar laboratories the constructions erected by the inhabitants of other planets..."

Four months later, on May 7, he was quoted by UP to have said at a press conference in Warsaw that intelligent creatures lived on Mars. He said they lived in airtight underground caves and walked about in pressure suits. They raised plants that give off sufficient oxygen to maintain life, he claimed.

According to A.P., another Russian scientist, Dr. L. Shklovsky, stated on May 1 that Martian beings had probably existed two or three thousand million years ago when the atmosphere of the planet contained oxygen.

Dr. Shklovsky expressed his belief that the two small moons of Mars were hollow spheres launched from the planet by beings which were now extinct.

To support his theory he said the two moons of Mars were smaller and closer to their planet than any others in the solar system. These moons - Phobos and Deimos - change course and speed in the same manner as Russia's sputniks.

Dr. L. Shklovsky said the moons might be artificial satellites weighing 100 million tons each. He remarked that their construction "presents no insoluble engineering problem for beings endowed with intelligence."

Professor Kazantzev rejects the theory that the population of Mars had died off.

"I BELIEVE THAT THE HIGH LEVEL OF MARTIAN CULTURE COULD NOT HAVE DISAPPEARED. I ALSO BELIEVE MARTIANS LIVE IN AN UNDERGROUND CIVILIZATION AND BREATHE ARTIFICIAL OXYGEN."

Kazantzev is convinced that the two moons of Mars are really artificial satellites launched millions of years ago.

These sensational statements coming from Russia corroborate the words of the American astronomer, Dr. E. C. Slipher, who, after his South-African study of Mars in 1956 concluded: "Mars is alive".

How can man on this planet know anything about another world some 40 million miles away? Modern science depends mostly on instruments which provide data.

Seen through a telescope Mars displays polar caps, olive-green patches, and orange areas stretching around the planet. The polar caps melt with the seasons. As they do, olive-green markings grow in size. This has been regarded as the increase of vegetation with the coming of warmer weather and the flow of water from the snowcaps.

Spectral analysis, infra-red and ultra-violet photography, measurement of Mars' temperature by means of a thermoscope, disclose interesting data about the Red Planet. Water is extremely scarce there. It has been estimated that the air of Mars contains but 0.15% of the water vapour of terrestrial atmosphere.

If arid conditions prevail on Mars, a water irrigation system could be expected on the planet, provided it is inhabited by intelligent beings.

Britain's leading astronomer, The Earl Nelson, says in his book, "There is Life on Mars": "Whatever doubts we may have of the actual existence of the so-called canals, the reality of the darker areas of oases is beyond dispute; they are there."

The instruments show that Mars has an atmosphere consisting mainly of nitrogen like ours. Oxygen has not been detected in the Martian atmosphere, but there may be a great wealth of it "locked" in the oxides of the soil and rocks.

"The colour of the surface of Mars", writes the Earl Nelson, "provides evidence of the existence of free oxygen, in the past at any rate, and the presence of free oxygen and carbon dioxide makes the presence of vegetation a virtual certainty."

The climate of Mars is severe. In the equatorial zone the temperature rises to 80 degrees F. during the day but it drops to 80 below zero at night. However, here on earth there is a place which has recorded -96°F. - it is Verkhoyansk in Siberia.

The atmospheric pressure is extremely low on Mars. It can be compared to an altitude of 11 to 12 miles in our atmosphere. No human from this planet can be expected to live in this rarified air. But we do have people who are able to live at an altitude of 3 miles. They are the Quechua Indians of the Andes, who have developed an abnormally expanded chest in the course of evolution. Similar adaptability may exist on other planets.

A high culture faced with annihilation from lack of water and air could have overcome these perils by scientific means. And this is what Professor Kazantzev thinks.

Our space exploration experts have already devised plans for pressurized dome-shaped bases on the moon. Projects of scientific expeditions to Mars include the establishment of colonies on that planet with suitable housing and pressurization.

Kazantzev is also of the opinion that the two moons of Mars are artificial satellites launched in the planet's earlier history.

This sounds like science fiction, if it were not for the fact that the moons of Mars are very odd. Phobos, the inner moon, is about 10 miles in diameter and is whitish in colour. Deimos, the outer one, is about 5 miles in diameter and is bluish. The orbit of Phobos lies 3,700 miles above the surface of Mars. Deimos revolves around Mars at the distance of 12,455 miles from its surface. The two Martian moons rotate in opposite directions. In weight both are very light.

It appears that the colours of the moons are different from the orange hue of Mars. They orbit Mars close to its surface. Their masses are light. If the satellites are artificial, these inconsistencies are resolved.

It takes scientists, technicians and a highly complex industry to build artificial satellites. This is why Professor Kazantzev believes the Martians must have reached a high state of culture. WHAT IS MORE - HE THINKS THEY ARE STILL THERE. A State capable of constructing huge space platforms must be in a position to have mastered space travel in order to assemble them in space. By our earthly standards this is a formidable feat of engineering.

Does Professor Alexander Kazantzev admit the existence of spaceships on other planets? He does - and he is not the only one among Russian scientists. For a number of years a group of them have held an opinion that the Siberian meteor of 1908 was a "cosmic ship" which crash-landed in a desolate part of Siberia.

Particles of non-meteoritic iron have been found on the site of the catastrophe. Trees were flattened for miles around the centre of the explosion yet in the centre they were only lopped off. A huge fireball and a mushroom-shaped cloud appeared at the time of the crash. The "meteor" slowed to the speed of 5,000 kilometers per hour instead of crashing at 150,000 kilometers per hour. The velocity of the object was approximately 30 times slower than what it should have been.

According to SPACE magazine (Coral Gables, Florida), Frank Edwards, famous American radio and TV commentator, said on March 6 that an article in an official Moscow organ reported that an expedition which returned from Siberia from the site of the "Siberian Meteor" had found steel, glass and bits of ceramics. The conclusion was "A huge spaceship had crashed there."

The similarity between an atomic explosion and the Tunguzia phenomenon of 1908 is pointed out. Professors Kazantzev and Liapunov believe that the reactors in the nuclear-powered space ship gave way and it exploded.

An unusual explosion was sighted on Mars by Russian astronomers in 1957.

together

Putting all these facts [^]- namely the odd character of the Martian satellites, strange explosions on Mars covering hundreds of miles, the presence of "canals" etc., Kazantzev concludes that intelligent beings still reside on Mars.

The Carnegie Institution in Washington took a "blue-light" motion picture of the strange marking on Mars in 1953 which looked like "W", but was actually "M" because images are inverted in the telescope. The letter could not have been a cloud as it was sighted on three different occasions.

If there are intelligent inhabitants ^{on Mars}, then it could be explained as a signal. One does not expect to hear a scientist of Kazantzev's or Shklovsky's calibre to talk about the Martians. They must have something to back so revolutionary a theory.

What type of life shall we discover on Mars when we get there? It will, no doubt, be very different from anything we know. To prove this point, let us compare the discovery of worlds in space to the discovery of new continents.

The first explorers of America found no wheat, apples or pears, flax or hemp, horses or cows, in the New World. But they discovered maize, peanuts, pineapple, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco, quinine and a host of other plants unknown in the Old World. The isolation of a continent by oceans may be likened to the isolation of a planet by interplanetary space.

The American Indian looked different from the Spaniard who met him. He had no smallpox nor T-B, till the advent of the white man.

These parallels are of paramount importance. Our space pioneers may encounter on Mars new conditions of life - new plants and perhaps new animals. New bacteria may attack him against which the earthman would have no immunity. On the other hand, earthmen may bring bacterial passengers in their rocket ship from our planet which may be perilous to Martian life.

All this is not over-fantastic if we study the history of discovery and the problems created by the exploration of new continents. The problems forthcoming in space exploration should be immensely greater.

If Martian exploration would reveal the presence of an advanced civilization, our terrestrial "way of life" would receive a mighty shock. If another race has solved the economic and political problems mankind is faced with nowadays, then our rulers would fall in the category of the incompetent. They would lose their importance; spiritual and material values will have to be transvalued. The forebodings of this may be the cause of the present antagonism to UFO research in officialdom.

There is nothing impossible in the eyes of progressive science

that the dwellers of Mars had built air-conditioned cities underground to save themselves from dehydration and suffocation. Therefore, the hypothesis of Professor Kazantzev may not be so fanciful as it seems at first.

Scientific and philosophic speculation would also point to the certain existence of a planetary government on Mars, in order to reach the heights of technology attributed to the Martians by Russian scientists. Artificial moons - space platforms, 5 or 10 miles in diameter, can only be constructed if all natural resources and human brains are pooled in so cyclopean a task.

Until our space pioneers land on Mars, the Red Planet will ever remain a mystery.

A SYDNEY UFO SIGHTING

On March 15, 1959, at approximately 9.30 p.m., UFOIC member Mr. W. Dietz and wife walking near Hallstrom Park, Willoughby, saw two very bright, orange lights - one at each end of Northbridge at 15° - 20° above horizon.

The lights remained stationary about 3 minutes, then in about 2 seconds the northern light moved straight across and stopped vertically above the second light. After about two more minutes an orange glow came through the cloudbank and a third light took up position above the other two, then in the same way a fourth appeared above the third.

Lights remained thus for about 2 minutes when light No. 3 blacked out for 2 seconds or so. After a few minutes light No. 1 moved south and disappeared behind cliffs followed by No. 2, 3 and 4 at approximately 1/4 second intervals.

(see illustration on back cover)

A TERRESTRIAL "SUPER-INTELLIGENT" ?

Miss Shakuntal Devi, from India, known as the "Human Calculator", was in Sydney in May, 1959. The University of N.S.W. asked her to face Utecon, Sydney's largest electronic brain. The experts asked Miss Devi: "Find the cube root of 697,628,098,909." In seven seconds the Indian girl gave the answer - 8869. The mechanical brain indicated a slightly different result. Pointing at the electronic brain Miss Devi said: "I will bet this machine my answer is correct."

After further calculations on the machine taking some time the University men found that the lady's figures were correct. "It's frightening," - exclaimed the experts.

From "Billed Bladet" - Danish pictorial magazine
for Dec. 26, 1958
Translation by Mrs. Mary Henderson.

SPACE PEOPLE ARE OVER US

Professor Hermann Oberth believes that in the Cosmos there are other planetary dwellers besides us. He calls them "Uranides" (Ed. Urania - goddess of astronomy) and believes they come from the Planet Tau-4eti in the constellation of the Whale, 12 light years distant from earth. (113,529,600,000 kilometers).

Josef Malisewski is sure he has seen four beings from another planet land in Denmark. Four handsome, dark-complexioned men wearing black shining suits and helmets made of glass material.

Hermann Oberth is a 64-year old Roumanian-born German professor who for 3 years has been a close co-worker of Werner von Braun at the request of U.S. government in guided missiles projects.

Josef Malisewski is a 58-year old mechanic and lives in Nylandsvej in Sonderborg.

Oberth confirmed his views when he returned to Germany and granted an interview in his home in Feucht bei Nürnberg. Josef Malisewski has told the Danish UFO researchers about the space men.

Hermann Oberth is a scientist who takes the question of space people seriously and uses his scientific knowledge to prove the existence of the Uranides (cosmic beings). Josef Malisewski is one of the 260 Danes who have reported what they have seen with their own eyes..

Both have been ridiculed for years. Will we in 1959 see the scientific opinion and the layman's sightings verified? This is the burning question for the New Year.

Hermann Oberth was nicknamed "Moon-Oberth" by his pupils at school in the small Roumanian wine town of Mediasch in Siebenbürgen where he taught mathematics and physics. That was in the twenties after Oberth had been given the cold shoulder by "respectable" society for publishing a theoretical work on the conquest of space.

"It took place in the beginning - as it had happened to all who make great discoveries - I was laughed at..." said Oberth many years after. The same happened in 1923 when he came out with a brochure describing two missile models.

It stopped only when the much-dreaded V-2 German missile became a reality in World War II. That was Oberth's model without mistake. Oberth got the chance of putting his theories into practice when the German film company UFA engaged him as technical advisor on the film, "The Woman in the Moon" but it was a fiasco. His missile driven by a liquid exploded - some-

thing that has recently happened to Americans many a time. Oberth did not give up. He studied physics and mathematics at Göttingen and Heidelberg and trained himself in mechanics and engineering. Only then did the experiments succeed. Today he is looked upon as the originator of the space rocket. Germany could not utilise his services. The U.S.A. engaged him to work with his former pupil von Braun. Oberth is now back in Germany.

THE UNIVERSE IN DANGER

In Germany Oberth is now writing a philosophical essay "Towards the Meaning of Life". Like the Danish atomic scientist Niels Bohr the German scientist has become most concerned about the consequences of his discoveries.

"I am of the opinion that the human race is bringing the whole universe to the brink of disaster because it is not sufficiently advanced morally to realize what such power meant - this problem worries me all the time.." says Oberth.

In his earlier life Oberth believed that every particle of matter had the "I" feeling - the feeling of its own existence - but that teaching did not quite satisfy him so he is now trying to produce scientific evidence to back it but this can be proved only if one admits the existence of the soul.

"I believe that out in space there are living beings who for ages have been watching us on earth," he says.

"Even if only 2% remains after sorting out flying saucer sightings discarding all the numbug - that 2% can not be explained by normal reasoning. I call these living beings "Uranides" and believe them to be most intelligent. The occultists say that the Uranides have been able to make themselves understood through mediums. They are known to come from the planet Tau-zeti in the Whale - a star of 3rd or 4th magnitude, 12 light years away."

COSMIC COUNCIL DECIDES

"I am of the same opinion as the German scientist", says the President of the Danish UFO Society - Capt. H.C. Petersen.

"I know there is life on other planets. I know several people who have constant contact with space people. The planets belonging to our solar system are ruled by a Cosmic Council. The Council decides everything that happens also here on earth. Nothing takes place here without the Council's sanction. Technically and intellectually these beings are far ahead of us. To illustrate what I mean - even if we here on earth could abolish all militarism and police now, and devote all our time and energy to spiritual and material development, it would still take 10 thousand years to reach their state of evolution..

They are still in our atmosphere. They land here to investigate. They are alarmed about the radioactive pollution of

atmosphere and contact human beings in an attempt to induce them to work for cessation of atomic explosions. They are physical beings. It's a mistake to think they are of 'psychic' origin."

EVERYTHING STOPPED

A mechanic, Josef Maliscewski went outside one summer evening and noticed a craft landing in a paddock back of a hedge near his house in Sonderborg. He ran towards the paddock but stopped 50 meters before the object as if paralyzed. He couldn't move. Birds stopped singing and horses and cows stood dead-still in the paddocks.

Eight small objects glided out, four from each side of the craft, and stayed above ground. Four men appeared on what looked like an escalator and examined a wing of the "plane" which reminded him of a jet. The four men were dark of skin, very handsome, wearing black shining suits and head-fitting, glass-like helmets. On their backs they had straps supporting 1/2 meter long cylindrical containers and on their faces they had oxygen masks.

There were many people in the craft, all wearing the same kind of equipment. The object disappeared but left impressions of landing gear. As soon as the "saucer" left, the mechanic and the animals came to normal again. He still had an acid taste in his mouth as well as a sore throat. His watch and alarm clock had stopped. The latter never worked again but a laboratory is now investigating.

THE STRANGE LIGHT

A seventeen-year-old shop assistant Lis Munk Rasmussen was on her way home from work in Harnstrup-Fyn (Denmark) on her motor scooter. The engine stopped but the girl could find nothing wrong with the motor. Then she tried to pedal along on a lonely road. Suddenly she saw half a kilometer away a very bright light - a round object hovering 1 meter above the ground. Terrified, she tried to get away from the light which seemed to come right at her but at a distance of a couple of meters from the girl the object turned sharply and disappeared. She was too scared to turn. When she brought the scooter to a mechanic, he could find no fault with it.

FLYING SAUCER CHART

An excellent chart covering the entire subject of the UFOs is available to all researchers. Order from KEZIAH, 916 South 21st St., Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A. at \$1. per copy.

CLIPPINGS

Clippings from newspapers and magazines on UFOs and related subjects would be welcome. Please indicate date and name of the publication. The material can be sent to the Editor, 227 Bay St., Brighton le Sands, N.S.W. or to G.P.O. Box 1120, Sydney.

LIFE MAY EXIST ON OTHER PLANETS

Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, said at the Sydney Showground on Sunday, April 26 that some planets other than the earth might be inhabited.

VENUS PROBE

Dr. Robert Richardson, Associate Director of Griffith Observatory in California, noted for his studies of Mars at Palomar, says: "There is much talk about going to Mars and of life on Mars while Venus is scarcely mentioned. But don't sell Venus short - it may yet turn out to be the big surprise of the Space Age."

SPACE MONKEYS AT A CONFERENCE

Able and Baker, the two "space monkeys" faced TV cameras, microphones and crowds of reporters, like Hollywood stars, in Washington on May 30 after their successful trip 300 miles above the earth.

UFO HEADING FOR RUSSIA

A mysterious flying object crossed the northern Finnish skies towards Russian territory on April 3.

UNKNOWN STELLAR BODY PHOTOGRAPHED BY MOUNT PALOMAR

On November 5, 1958, Mount Palomar Observatory photographed by telescope a new, strange object in the sky. Astronomers are trying to figure out what it is.

JAPANESE PROFESSOR SEES WORDS ON THE MOON

One of Japan's biggest newspapers, "Mainichi" reports the strange case of Dr. Kenzaburo Toyoda, Professor of Meiji University, who, while watching the moon through a telescope, spotted two words - PYAX and JWA under Mare Serenitatis to the left of Mare Tranquillitatis. The letters were black and easily discernible. Two witnesses also saw the words through the telescope. The old professor is upset - he does not know what the words mean. The event took place on the night of September 29th, 1958.

ADAMSKI'S ADVENTURES IN EUROPE

Dutch Queen Juliana defied the Cabinet and saw George Adamski, author of "Flying Saucers Have Landed" and "Inside the Space Ships", against the recommendation of the Dutch Government. After the audience on May 18, Mr. Adamski stated that the queen was extremely interested in everything he had to say. Chief of Dutch Air Force, an astronomer, a general and a civil aviation man were present. A Royal household official said: "I have the impression that Adamski had no easy time". Two days after, the Duke of Edinburgh turned down the suggestion to see George Adamski. On June 1 university students caused disorder at Zurich, Switzerland, at Mr. Adamski's lecture. Police were on the scene to restore the order.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN BUILDING "SAUCERS"

U.S. Air Force and British aviation experts are testing new aircraft - pilotless helicopters powered by radio energy from the ground, a "flying bedstead" and other unconventional craft.

FLYING SAUCER! - BRITISH "DISH" LEAVES GROUND

London, June 8, 1959 (U.P.I.)-Britain's "flying saucer" yesterday got off the ground successfully for the first time, in a test flight near Cowes, on the Isle of Wight.

The wingless saucer is designed to ride a cushion of air three feet thick between it and the ground, or water. - "Daily Mirror", Sydney.

A LANE CHASED BY A UFO

Ove Christenson, returning home on a bicycle, was stopped by a sphere of glass or highly polished material which rotated on the road for 5 minutes and then disappeared into the sky. At one time the object was only 20 feet above Christenson. This report comes from BUP, Copenhagen and is dated May 1.

U.S. AIR FORCE RIDICULES UFO WITNESSES

In reply to the New York Herald Tribune about a sighting of a UFO formation on February 24 by six American and United Airlines crews, the U.S. Air Force spokesman said UFO observers were deluded by ordinary objects or were outright liars or drunks. Since airline rules prohibit pre-flight drinking and many of civilian pilots have Air Force experience - the spokesman's statement is ridiculous. It also disparages the intelligence of all the passengers, who have seen UFOs from Capt. Killian's plane, amongst whom was a manager of Curtis-Wright!

UFO FOLLOWING VANGUARD

The Vanguard photographing satellite launched on February 17 had company! The Akron-Canton Satellite Tracking Group has spotted an unknown object behind the Vanguard satellite. This was not the rocket booster as it had been sighted earlier.

PLANE HITS SOMETHING IN THE AIR

An AEC-118 transport plane plunged to earth streaming a tail of fire with 4 men aboard 15 miles east of McChord AF Base, states a Seattle, Wash., report of April 2. This is the radio message from the pilot of the crashed plane: "WE HAVE HIT SOMETHING; OR SOMETHING HAS HIT US". This was followed by the International distress signal and the words, "THIS IS IT".

SAUCER OVER ARNHEIM LAND

Two Sydney men claim they saw a flying saucer over Arnheim Land in North Australia. They have handed a sworn statement to a Darwin Justice of the Peace describing the object, saying it rose very fast and hovered in the sky for a short time. Two natives also claim they saw the strange object. No mention of the names of the two men.

(Source: Station 2UE Sydney, June 12, 1959-6.45 p.m.)

Ed.: UFOIC will investigate the case.

YOGA TO BE USED IN ASTRONAUTICS

Dr. Eugene Konnecci of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation is of the opinion that future space travellers may have to undergo a course in Yoga- the ancient Indian system of breath, muscle and mind control. This will help them to cut down on food and lighten their rocket's payload. Yoga will also facilitate the breathing in spaceships.

It is believed that six yogis have been brought to Moscow from India to train the crews of future Soviet space rockets.

A RADAR MYSTERY

According to London "Sunday Express" and AAP dispatch dated June 21 mysterious ripples are appearing on radar screens in Britain.

They were first noticed by Dr. E. Eastwood, Director of Marconi's research laboratories at Great Baddow, Essex on February 17. Dr. Eastwood and four assistants saw an unexplained point of light appear on a darkened screen. The point spread into a circular ripple with "precisely the same appearance as the ripple on a pond expanding from a point of disturbance." More ripples followed, until 18 of them had spread out from the central point of light. Some extended as far as 20 miles. Since May 8 ripples have been appearing on sets in the laboratories at a rate of three a week.

A radar device has estimated the height of the "angels" as the phenomenon was named, at 2,000 feet. Similar ripples have been seen on the radar screen at London Airport. They seemed to be located quite close to the Airport itself. Dr. Eastwood said: "...we could find no trace of features that could account satisfactorily for the incidents."

A VOICE FROM A SPACE SHIP?

As a Mace missile was fired on April 3 it suddenly went out of control. Simultaneously ground operators at Holloman Base, N.M. were astounded to hear the telemetry band being jammed by a strange voice. The language could not be identified. The phenomenon lasted for about 15 minutes. (Cr. APRO BULLETIN, May, 1959)

MORE ABOUT ARNHEM LAND SAUCER

Mr. Stewart, managing director of Darwin Safari Tours, claimed in a statutory declaration handed to RAAF that on June 7 at 10 p.m. Sydney photographers Ern McQuillian (son of boxing promoter) and Ron Jamieson described to him their sighting of a reddish object rising very fast to about 50 or 60 deg. above the horizon. It appeared to hover for 30 seconds, then moved upwards again. It stayed in this position for about 5 minutes. The object lit up cloud brilliantly. Five other Safari members also saw the UFO. The location was between East and West Alligator Rivers.

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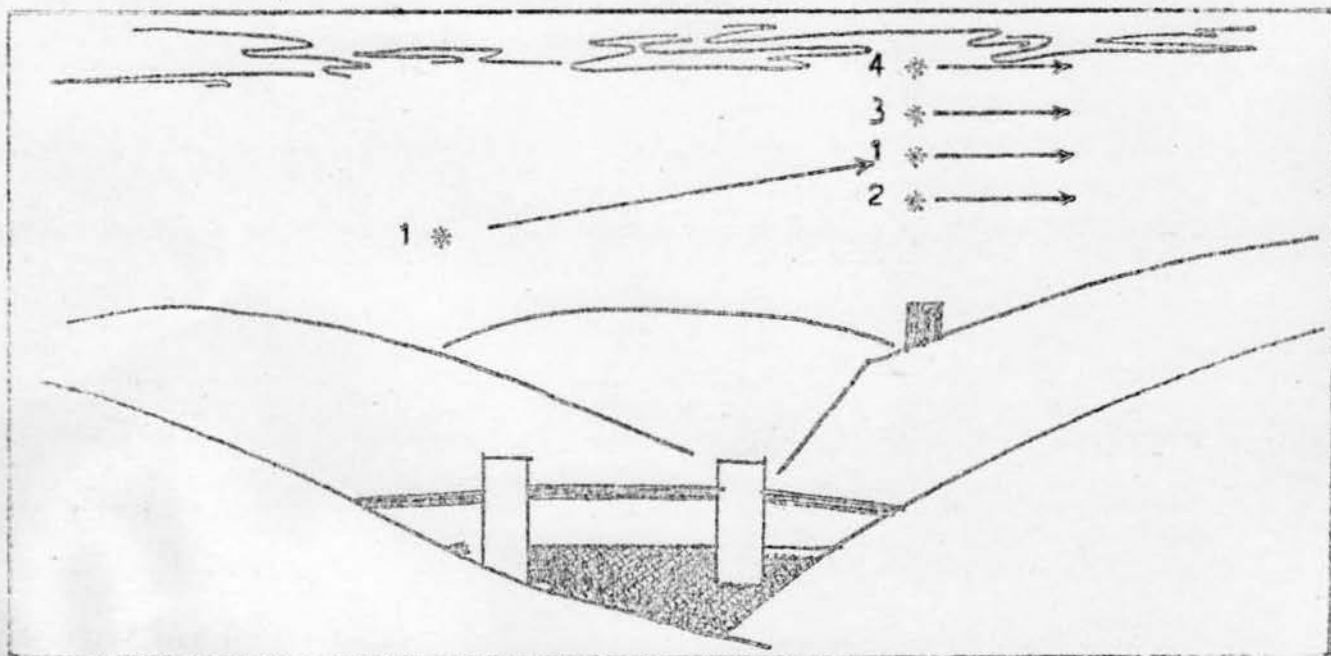
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Four UFOs sighted by Mr W. Dietz on March 15th 1959 at about 9.30 p.m.
(Story on page 14)